THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Original Poetry.

WOULDN'T THEY BE ALL ASTONISHED?

Could our country's noble sages,
Who have gone to reap their wages,
Reap rewards for their well doing,
When on earth they were pursuing
This great nation's peace and honor
In erecting Freedom's banner;
Could they get one full expression
Of our Congress' present session—
Could they take one single peep in,
They would surely fall to weeping.

They would weep and blush and wonder
At the noisy wind and thunder—
At the boisterous, wrathy prattle—
At the steam and tittle tattle—
At the ghosts with human faces,
Filling honorable places.

Could our Washington and Adams,
Jefferson and other sages,
Look upon the present scenery,
With its underwire machinery—
All the multiform dissentions
Of the multiplied conventions;
Some intent on office seeking—
Some intent on money eking—
All mix'd up in twists and jangles,
All absorb'd in wordy wrangles.

Could they take one squint at Utah,
See the army made a cat's-paw
Just to drain the nation's coffers,
To appease the scoundrels' offers—
Just to fatten speculators,
Base, blood-thirsty in-gators,
Who blew hard to raise a bubble—
Who created all the trouble—
See the "Mormons" scourg'd like nations
For their worship and opinions;
Just one glance would make them wonder
If the nation had gone under,
And our country's boasted White-house
Metamorphos'd to a light-house,
A tall beacon, just to show their
Once "fam'd liberty" is nowhere—
That the freedom of men's conscience,
Guaranteed to us is nonsense.

If they look for "Rights" as equal,
As they hop'd for in the sequel
Of their hardships and privations—
Of their wise deliberations,
When the government they founded—
When the trump of peace they sounded;
They would think their labors wasted
And the fruits thereof, untasted—
That altho' their deeds are boasted,
And their names on way-marks posted;
They are virtually forgotten,
And the Constitution rotten.

"YOUNG SAM'S" COUSIN.

June 15, 1860.

Selections.

SKETCHES OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY THE UNION CONSTITUTIONALISTS, AT BALTIMORE, MAY 10TH.

JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

MR. BELL, the candidate for the Presidency, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 18, 1797. He was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was, however, able to give him a good education at Cumberland College, now Nashville University, where he graduated in 1814. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816, and settled at Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn., and was elected to the State Senate in 1817. He soon saw his error in entering so early into public life, and declined a re-election, and for the next ten years of his life devoted himself to his profession. In 1826 he became a candidate for Congress against Felix Grundy, one of the popular men in the State of Tennessee, and who had the powerful support of Andrew Jackson, then a candidate for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams. Mr. Bell was elected. By successive elections he continued a member of the House of Representatives for fourteen years. He entered Congress a warm admirer of Mr. Calhoun, and strongly opposed to the protective system, against which he made a speech in 1832. Subsequent investigations and reflection induced him to change his opinions on that subject. He was opposed to the appropriation of money by the general government for roads and canals in the States, except in case of some great road for military purposes, like the Pacific Railroad, and in favor of the policy of improving the great rivers and lake harbors. With all his apparent admiration for Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Bell opposed the South Carolina doctrine of nullification, and was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, with special reference to the question connected with that subject which might have to be considered and reported on. For ten years he was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was in favor of a United States Bank, though he voted against the bill for its re-charter in 1832, because, as it is alleged, he believed that the subject was brought up at that time—four years before the expiration of the old charter—merely to defeat General Jackson in the ensuing Presidential election, and because he was afraid the President would veto the bill, which proved to be the case. He protested against the removal of the deposits, and refused to vote for a resolution approving that measure. This refusal was one of the causes which led to the subsequent breach between himself and President Jackson and the democratic party, and finally to his co-operation with the whigs. The change of party relations was much accelerated by his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives in 1834. In June of that year Mr. Stevenson resigned the chair upon being nominated Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Bell was elected to succeed him in opposition to James K. Polk, afterwards President of the United States, who was the candidate of the administration and of the democratic party. Mr. Bell was supported by the whigs and a portion of the democratic party who were opposed to the intended nomination of Martin Van Buren as successor to Gen. Jackson. The principal ground of Mr. Bell's opposition to Mr. Van Buren was his strong disapproval of the system of removals from the subordinate offices for political reasons—a system which Mr. Van Buren had zealously promoted in the party conflicts of the State of New York, and which, it was supposed, he intended to carry out to its full extent in the administration of the federal government. The final separation between Mr. Bell and Gen. Jackson took place in 1835, when Mr. Bell declared himself in favor of Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Up to that time there had been no opposition in Tennessee to Gen. Jackson's administration, and it was generally supposed that his personal and political influence could not fail to subdue the opposition raised by Judge White and his friends. The whole force of the administration was exerted to this end. Judge White carried the State by a large majority, and Mr. Bell was re-elected to Congress. An impulse was given to the political character of Tennessee, which arrayed it in opposition to the democracy during the four succeeding Presidential elections, 1840-44-48-52. When the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was agitated in the House of Representatives, in 1836, Mr. Bell alone, of the Tennessee delegation, favored their reception. Subsequently, in 1838, when Atherton's resolutions were introduced, proposing to receive and lay these petitions on the table, he maintained his consistency by voting in the negative. When President Harrison, in 1841, was forming his Cabinet, Mr. Bell was invited to accept the War Department Secretaryship, to which he readily assented. With the rest of the Cabinet, Mr. Webster only excepted, he resigned office on the separation of President Tyler from the whig party, in the autumn of that year. The whig majority in the next Tennessee Legislature which met after his withdrawal from the Cabinet offered him the office of United States Senator, which he declined. Mr. Bell remained in retirement until called by the people of his country, in 1847, to represent them in the State Senate, in which year, on the occurrence of a vacancy, he was elected in the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1853. His term of service expired in March, 1859, since which time he has been living in retirement from public life.

In the Senate Mr. Bell opposed the policy of annexing Mexico and other Spanish-American States to the Union. He was in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, but desired to see the issues then made fully settled at the time of the division of Texas into States, as provided by the act of annexation. In 1854, when the Nebraska bill was presented in the Senate, Mr. Bell protested against its passage. In the controversy on the admission of Kansas, in March, 1858, Mr. Bell opposed the Lecompton constitution.

EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Edward Everett, the Union candidate for Vice President, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 7, 1794. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was the predecessor of President Kirkland as pastor of the New South Church in Boston, and was afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Norfolk county, Mass. Edward Everett entered Harvard College in 1807, at the early age of thirteen, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors, in a class containing more than the average amount of ability. For some time after graduating he was employed in his Alma Mater as a tutor, at the same time pursuing his studies in divinity, the profession which he had selected. In 1812 he delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on American poets. In 1813 he was settled as pastor over the Brattle street church in Boston. In 1814 he published several works on religious subjects, and in this year he was chosen Professor of Greek literature in Harvard College. With a view of qualifying himself for the duties of his post, he entered upon an extended course of European study and travel, leaving home in the spring of 1815, and passed two years at the famous University of Gottingen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with this department. He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. In the autumn of 1818 he returned to the Continent, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome and Naples. In the spring of 1819 he made a short tour in Greece, returned home in the same year, and entered upon the duties of his professorship. During his residence in Europe his course of study embraced the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of public law as then professed in the German universities, and a comprehensive examination of the existing political system of Europe. Simultaneous with his professorship he edited the *North American Review*, which he conducted till 1824. He also found time to prepare and publish a translation of "Buttman's Greek Grammar." Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the constituency of the district in which he resided. His nomination was made without his being consulted, and was a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, without distinction of party. He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams, then just elected President of the United States. Mr. Everett served ten years in Congress, and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House of Representatives. In the Twentieth Congress, he was chairman of that committee. In the Nineteeth Congress, though then just elected to the House, and the youngest member of the committee, he drew the celebrated report on the Panama mission. He was chairman during Mr. Adams' Presidency, in the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Indians. During his Congressional career he displayed a thorough knowledge of the politics of the country and the wants of the whole Union, and his speeches always engaged the most profound attention. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a renomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen by a large majority in the ensuing election. He was afterwards three times re-elected, holding the executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful and popular. In the autumn of 1839, after an animated struggle, he was defeated in another contest for the gubernatorial chair, by Marcus Morton, by a majority of one vote. In 1840 he sailed for Europe with his family, and remained abroad for five years, four of which he passed as American Minister at the Court of St. James. During the period of his mission some delicate questions, of which that of the Northeastern boundary and the McLeod case were the most prominent, threatened the pacific relations of the United States and Great Britain, and to their amicable adjustment the firmness and diplomacy of our Minister largely contributed. The case of the Creole, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens, convicted of participating in the Canada rebellion. The space allotted to this sketch will not allow us to enumerate further the invaluable services of Mr. Everett while our Minister at England. Suffice it to say, his course was of the most dignified character. In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly constituted commission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Upon his return to the United States, in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University; but his impaired health compelled him to resign his post at the end of that year. In 1850 he was called upon by President Fillmore to fill the vacant Secretaryship of State made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster. He held the office during the last four months of Mr. Fillmore's administration. The condition of the public business made them months of most severe labor. Among the important matters that demanded his consideration were those relating to the Crescent City steamer, Lobos islands, and the negotiations pertaining to the fisheries; he concluded an international copyright convention, with Great Britain, and a Consular Convention with France, and reviewed the whole subject of Central American affairs in their relations to the government of the United States and Great Britain, and induced Congress to establish a mission of the first class to Central America. But the question that attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett. Before leaving the Department of State Mr. Everett was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1853, and made an elaborate speech on the Central American question. Such is a brief outline of Mr. Everett's career. Though past the age of sixty-four, he is still in full vigor of his intellectual faculties, and his latest efforts surpass in merit even those of the zenith of his manhood. Those who remember his oratory thirty years ago recognize in it the same fire and energy that charmed them at that period, refined and chastened by long practice and familiarity with all classes of auditors. It is rare to find a man who has led so laborious a life, displaying, after years of toil, so keen an interest in every movement of life and affairs. Though classed among the conservative men of the country, he is the eloquent advocate of national progress in every form of social developement.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4TH, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariable the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts o the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexions between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:—

ROBERT MORRIS,	JOHN HANCOCK.
BENJAMIN RUSH,	ELBRIDGE GERRY,
SAMUEL CHASE,	OLIVER WOLCOTT,
CARTER BRAXTON,	JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH HEWES,	CESAR RODNEY,
GEORGE WYTHE,	JOHN PENN,
GEORGE READ,	THOS. M. KEAN,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,	WM. HOOPER,
THOS. HAYWARD, JUN.,	WM. PACA,
THOMAS LYNCE, JUN.,	F. LIGHTFOOT LEE,
WM. FLOYD,	ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
ABRAHAM CLARK,	BUTTON GWINNETT,
PHILLIP LIVINGSTON,	LYMAN HALL,
WM. WHIPPLE,	FRANCIS LEWIS,
GEO. WALTON,	SAML. ADAMS,
LEWIS MORRIS,	EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
GEORGE ROSS,	JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREATY PAINE,	B. FRANKLIN,
GEORGE CLYMER,	JAMES SMITH,
JOSIAH BARLETT,	SAML. HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,	MATTHEW THORNTON,
RICHARD STOCKTON,	STEPHEN HOPKINS,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,	FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
WILLIAM ELLERY,	JOHN HART,
ROGER SHERMAN,	JAMES WILSON,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton:	THOMAS STONE,
	GEORGE TAYLOR,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,	THOMAS NELSON, JUN.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,	

DIMIKRATIC PLATFORM.

THE York County (Pa.) *Star and Banner*, publishes the following proceedings of a "Dimocratic Convenshun" in that county purporting to be furnished by one of the "unterrified."

Resolved, That we the sitizens of Yorrick county, State of Pensilwany, in convenshun assemble, to the dimikrats of Yorrick county and the State of England, Elynois and Chekokonetticut, the following platform on which we sink or swim, fotter or no fotter.

Resolved, That to be a dimikrat a man must be born accordin to the dredful Scot decision, for accordin to that decission, ef a man is born a nigger he is just equal to a horse or a cow, and shall have the same rites that is niggers is personal property under constitushun. Therefore—*Resolved*, that accordin to the dredful Scott decision, a nigger stealing corn is the same as a cow stealing fodder; and ef one of em is sent to the plenipotentiary, so ort the uther.

Resolved, That this Nashnal Convenshun, held in Slabtown without the distinckshun of a party has but one objecshun to the constitushun, and that is when three-fifths niggar votis take place at the South three-fifths of our cows and horses ought to be allowed to meet at the poles on a perfect equality, and for why? because property is property, and ef a nigger has a right to vote so has a sawmill.

Resolved, Ef a United States Marshall is allowed to vote, so ort a blood hound, because they are occupion the same offis under the constitution, the only differences bein the bludhound catches niggers with his smellers and the Marshall takes them with his peepers.

Resolved, That while the dimikratic party of the North is willing to help the Marshal ketch every nigger whose coat tale pints to Corollny they will expect the Marshals of the South, ef they find any stray stears or spotted pigs whose tale pint to the North Star to hand em over emegently, because whats sass for the goose is sass for the gander.

Resolved, That this convenshun is unflinching in favor of squatter soverentv; that is that all the people of the territory to be allowed to vote with the dimikrat party, and accordin to the instructions of the President and the Supreme Courts.

When this last resolewshun was red, the convenshun was so keen to pass it that they wouldnent wait to hear the ballance, and Squire Lingenfelter moved that they be adopted by a younanimiss viva voce vote. The moshun was carried before anybody had time to second it. Squire Lingenfelter, Christopher Bobfits and Diedrick Melborn was then appointed diligaits to the Charleston Convenshun with instructions to vote for Jim Buchanin for President and Guvruner Vise of Wirginy for Wise President, and to take with em 16 Bnoyknives, 16 rewonlwers, and 2 barrils Yorrick Kounty Korn Visky as a peas offering to the State.

The meeting then adjourned spontanyously.

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Post*, writing from Shanghae, says:

There is something in the present condition of China that challenges the sympathy of thoughtful men all over the world. A proud old people, with a history ante-dating, by many centuries, the oldest European nation, with a government compared with whose antiquity the most venerable dynasty in Europe seems youthful, and a literature whose richness and purity was established and had become venerable while Greece and Rome were yet in infancy, among whom the arts and sciences were cultivated to some extent while our Anglo-Saxon progenitors were no better than naked savages, with a religion claiming to have been hoary with age long before the Christian era.

This grand old nation is to all appearance trembling on the very verge of anarchy. The old rebellion that a few years ago came near overthrowing the present dynasty has been for a year or two apparently without vitality. Some of the leaders, however, seem to have "turned up" at this time, and taking advantage of the Emperor's present embarrassments, and the public eye being turned upon the approaching French and English invasion, they have collected a formidable force, and are actually at this moment in possession of a large tract of country. They have taken several important cities in the centre of a populous and fertile district. They are said to have a formidable force, and are increasing in numbers and strength—are spreading themselves over the country, interrupting the regular avenues of trade, and obstructing the communications between the Imperial city and remote provinces. This force is said to be threatening even this city. They are appropriating the public stores to their own use, seizing upon private property, as well as arms and munitions of war, whether public or private. The people of the country are alarmed, and many rumors are constantly circulating. It is no easy matter to get at facts in this agitated state of the public mind.

The Imperial officers conceal, as far as they can do so, from the public, all the successes of the rebel forces. Some things, however, come to light in spite of their vigilance. The communication between this city and Pekin, across the country, has been interrupted. The mails sent from here to Pekin have returned, as I am told, not being able to pass the rebel army. The tea merchants say that it is doubtful whether the balance of the tea crop will reach us, as it is likely to be intercepted. Merchants who were about making purchases of goods to send into the interior are hesitating, and mostly refusing to buy. There is a most thorough and extended feeling of uneasiness and disquiet, and an entire lack of confidence among merchants. No man seems willing to invest money in any kind of trade, and the banks are said to be trembling. This is the condition of the Chinese community, so far as its internal state can be ascertained by foreigners. Externally, things look threatening enough. The French and English forces are expected soon to arrive. Military and naval officers, with all sorts of titles, are coming with every steamer. Our streets present an array of epaulettes and gold lace that is quite imposing.

Miscellaneous.

MILK IN FRANCE.—Every drop of milk brought into Paris is tested at the barriers by the lactometer, to see if the "iron-tailed cow" has been guilty of diluting it—if so the whole of it is remorsely thrown into the gutter—the Paris milk is very pure in consequence. If a tradesman adulterate any article of food offered for sale he is first fined, and then made publicly to confess his fault, by means of a large placard in his window, setting forth the exact nature of the trick he has played upon his customers.

LACONIC DEBATE IN CONGRESS.—An intelligent member of the House of Representatives rises in his seat and says:—"Do you know, sir, for what we sit here?" To which a disgusted member replies.—"Yes, sir; for three thousand dollars a year." Upon which the Committee of the Whole rises and reports progress.

THE

MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

THE INDIANS.

We have heard a good deal, and indeed have ourself talked some about the Indian troubles on our western borders, as well as in other portions of our Territory. That the Indians have been troublesome, boisterous and annoying there can be but little doubt. But from evil effects, is it not well occasionally to look back to the cause. At present our communication with California is entirely cut off, or only kept up by force of arms. Previous to the inauguration of military posts in Utah, this was not the case. In days gone by, when the red men were troublesome and insolent, a foray of a few days terminated the matter, and the roads were clear and open for travel.

Our good old friend, our uncle, has different notions about "matters and things" of this kind. The mines of California and Pike's Peak do not contain *all the gold* that is levied upon by frontier speculators. The Indians of Utah are poor, very poor; but there seems, somehow, to be a fine prospect of making something from them. The army has inserted its customary stings. The pale-faced squaws and sickly papooses tell the results. Indian agents and superintendents have been among them, and have left their tracks. What are they? Disease and desolation, half-breeds and despair!

The Americans are a go-ahead community, and if a war with Europe or Mexico do not thrive upon their hands, there is nothing so lucrative, apart from that as an Indian war. All that is necessary is to locate a post in the region of the savages; seduce and debauch a few squaws, and turn out an innumerable host of thieving deserters, and the consummation is attained.

As to the rights and claims of the Indians we say nothing at present, but may talk of that in time. Now, we have only this to say: if troops and their deserters, vagabonds, gamblers and followers, were excluded from the route, the path would be clear and open.

Let it be borne in mind that until the introduction of the army in Utah, there never was the least difficulty in the free passage of overland emigrants to California through Utah.

Departure.—Our friend and former partner, Major Blair, took his leave of Great Salt Lake City on the evening of the 19th inst., for the purpose of locating in Cache County. He has made excellent preparations for the erection of a saw-mill there; and we cannot but look forward to real improvements occasioned by the presence of our friend. Into whatsoever enterprize he enters, we have for him a hearty "God bless you."

Sickness.—The current year has been more than any other, experienced by us in this climate, fruitful in disease. What the eclipse may have to do with it, we are not prepared to say. For information on that point our friend with the Hebrew signal must be our referee. Much care should be taken by all in their diet and habits. Nature is a superb prescriber. Fruits and vegetables should be eaten when nature furnishes them; and the man or woman is a fool that eats or drinks foreign importations. The Almighty provider has so ordered matters that, with proper industry and economy, every man can find for himself and family, in the climate in which he dwells, everything necessary for his sustenance. Let dried fruit go overboard. The tea imported, as a general thing, was never known in China. Our own wild mint is much to be preferred. We can raise our own sugar, or materials from which to manufacture it. And best of all, in what we raise at home we look for no poison.

PONY EXPRESS.

The undaunted spirit of public enterprise in the managers, and the unswerving fidelity of the employees of the Pony Express Company, have been rewarded. An express which left San Francisco on the 7th and Sacramento on the 8th, arrived in this city on Monday evening at 5.45. Boliver Roberts, who is on the Western division of the route, states that prospects are favorable for the cessation of hostilities, and considers that news can be, for the future, regularly transmitted by the Pony Express, and by the regular mail.

Another Express from California came into this city at 10 o'clock p.m., of Wednesday, the 18th inst.

The World.—We are pleased to enter upon our list of exchanges, *The World*, an interesting daily, semi-weekly and weekly newspaper, published in New York. The first number appeared on the morning of the 14th of June. Its politics appear to be conservative; and its columns testify to the presence of taste and talent in the sanctum.

Personal.—We are sorry to hear of the sickness of our friend and neighbor, Judge Smith. Numerous cares and close confinement to business have proved rather hard for him. We anticipate, however, a speedy recovery for him.

Local News.

Salting Hay.—General Geo. D. Grant informs us that he has proved the salting of hay, for cattle feed in winter, to be very beneficial for all kinds of stock. The proportions of salt he has used is one half bushel to two tons of hay, to be sown broadcast during the process of stacking. The extensive experience of the General in farming operations entitles his suggestion to a trial at least.

City Improvements.—In addition to the many improvements that are being made on our city streets, one in our own immediate ward calls for our special attention. The long-contemplated and long-wished for Fourteenth Ward Academy is going up. Mr. Horne, we are informed, superintends the construction of the building; and from present appearances it may be looked forward to as an ornament to our city. Not only do we anticipate a benefit to our own ward from this, but we hope, and hope in good faith too, that other wards will follow in the track, and that before long we will have a respectable and well-filled academy in every ward of the city.

Fatal Accident.—The sudden and unexpected death of George Robinson Walters was occasioned by an accident which he met with about 11 o'clock on Tuesday. He was riding a young colt which he was breaking, on the State Road, and when near the residence of William Carmichael, in the 8th Ward, he turned the horse's head with the intention of coming over into Main street, and in attempting to cross a very shallow and narrow water sect, the colt made an awkward jump, threwing Mr. Walters forward very violently, the lower part of his body striking upon the horn of the saddle. He felt that he was considerably hurt, but thinking he would soon recover, he got off his horse and crept into Mr. Carmichael's shed, where he lay till half past two o'clock, when, finding that he was getting worse, he dispatched a messenger to fetch an intimate friend, who immediately procured a carriage and took him to his home in the 20th Ward. Dr. Richardson was called in, and on examination found his patient to be severely ruptured, and so severely bruised in the lower bowels that inflammation had already set in, and that the passage in the intestines was entirely closed. Every effort was made to save his life, but all proved unavailing. He endured, without a murmur, the most excruciating pain until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when death came to his release. He was born at Offerton, Derbyshire, England, March 4, 1818; emigrated to the United States in 1852, and came to this city in 1854.

Home News.

Denver.—"I have just been informed, says a correspondent to the *Rocky Mountain Herald*, June 9, by an Arapahoe chief, that to-morrow (Sunday) there will be another large band of the Arapahoe and Sioux Indians camped in or near this city, where they will leave their squaws and lodges for protection, and both tribes will join together and leave on the day following, and cross the mountain in search of the Utes. They say they can't stand any more depredations from the hostile Utes."

Pike's Peak News.—A correspondent of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*, writing from Blue River mines, says:—"Each day new claims are being opened, and in most cases the pay exceeds the anticipations of the miner. Illinois Gulch is gradually gaining a better reputation, and when fully opened and properly mined will no doubt prove one of the best paying gulches in the mountains. Gold-Run sustains her early reputation. Messrs. Weaver & Bro., with one man shoveling into a tom, took out $166 50 on Friday—and this they do not give as an extra run. They are making from $90 to $220 per day with six hands, working a tom, and the majority of the claims on this gulch are making $10 per day to the hand when fairly opened. In Negro gulch a short time since, a nugget was taken out of claim No. 6, worth $43 65. The river is claimed for a distance of twelve miles, and in many places paying, even under the present system of mining. All concede that the river claims will pay exceedingly well when opened. There are now many sluices running. In the Spaulding District, three sluices, averaging from $6 to $10 per man, are operating. In the Independent some five sluices are making the same average. In the Miner's District, eight sluices are paying $7 per day to the man in the bank. In Illinois gulch there are eight sluices under way, paying from $5 to $20 per day to the man. In Utah gulch seven sluices—pay from $6 to $15 per day to the man." Writing of the faint hearted, he says:—"It appears somewhat singular that a man can go into some of the claims in this section, raise from 5 cts. to $5 00 to the pan, and then turn, without an effort, towards home. Some seven quartz-lodes had been discovered within a few days. At the Turryall mines, discovered in July last by Mr. Holman and company, and three or four miles below, prospecting is going on and sluices being put in every day, extending into South Park. Bowers & Co., working nine men from Monday to Friday, took out $977 98; on Saturday, $189 12; in the pile were several nuggets, one worth $12 75, another $11 35. In a new gulch discovered last week, about two miles from Hamilton, three men, after getting their sluice fixed, took out 3½ ounces in the day, and there were soon about 1500 claims made around it. Fairplay diggings, about 12 miles from Tarryall, on the head waters of the South Platte, is attracting attention; several claims are being worked to profit, men making good wages; in one claim, three men with a tom took out half a cup of gold in a few hours.

Fatal Accident.—A. T. Richardson, of Oldtown, Maine, was instantly killed, and Benjamin Whipple severely injured, on the 27th, at Manchester, Mass., by the premature explosion of a cannon, at the Douglas jubilee.

The Catholic Archbishop died at New Orleans on the 20th.

The U. S. steamer Walker was run into on the morning of June 21st of Cape Island, by an unknown schooner of Abescom. The steamer sunk in thirty minutes. The captain, officers and forty men were saved and took to the boats. About 30 missing.

A Mrs. Gaw was nearly murdered by her husband on June 22nd, in New York. He threw vitriol in her face from jealousy. Both were actors.

The committee appointed to raise funds for a marble statue to Hon. Thomas H. Benton, have obtained the desired amount, $10,000, and awarded the work to Miss Harriet Hosmer.

The drouth in Kansas continues to be severely felt. For fifteen years, the Indians say, nothing like it was ever known before. Crops of all kinds are in serious risk of utter failure.

At a recent administrators' sale in Blount County, Ala., corn sold for two dollars and thirty cents per bushel.

A terrific hail storm passed over the city of Albany, N. Y., on the 17th ult., doing great damage to property. Streets were submerged; houses inundated; trees stripped of their limbs, and gardens entirely destroyed. All sections of the city suffered. A house fell in, severely injuring one man, and slightly injuring three others.

The Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny.—It is announced that Gen. Wm. Walker has sailed on another filibustering expedition to Central America.

It has been reported that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was about to start a new daily journal of a religious character, but he has given it up, as the New York *Tribune* says, because, "on a careful search for pious men connected with the newspaper profession, Mr. Beecher has not been able to find a sufficient quantity of piety, aside from persons already employed in leading newspapers, to justify the establishment of the proposed new journal!"

A great outrage is said to have been perpetrated upon the Japanese by an unscrupulous artist of a New York illustrated paper. He borrowed a nice sketch-book of their artist to look at one moment, and left with it for New York. They are highly indignant, and pronounce this to be the first treachery practiced on them by Americans. Apprehension is felt for their poor artist, who will be severely punished for letting the book pass from his hands.

Leave of absence for twelve months, with permission to visit Europe, has been granted by the War Department to Gen. Harney, U. S. army.

Shocking Tragedy in Texas.—The Hopkins Monitor has a lengthy account of the doings of the negroes in Grayson County, Texas. Near Kentuckytown, a man named Kincade, whipped his negro boy. That same night the negro, while all else were asleep, killed the entire family with an axe; first his master, then his mistress, then an orphan boy and a little babe. The negro confessed his guilt, was tried and was about to be burned at the stake, but it was finally decided to hang him. A few days after three more negroes were hung as implicated in the murder. The bodies of the negroes were not suffered to be removed from the trees, but will be allowed to hang there as warnings to others.

Strange Accident.—An old man aged 70, residing in Newtown, Delaware, came to his death recently in this singular manner: He arose from his bed about five o'clock, and repaired to a hogshead to get water with which to wash himself. The water being low in the vessel—about two feet deep—he procured a small box upon which he stood, to enable him to reach it the more readily. While upon this box, leaning over the hogshead, he lost his balance, and fell head foremost into it. Being unable to extricate himself, he drowned before assistance reached him.

Fearful Accident—A Man's Head Taken Off.—A frightful accident occurred at Atwater, a small town some 50 miles from this city, on the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, yesterday afternoon. The large boiler used in Loomis' pottery burst, killing the engineer, Richard Alexander, slightly injuring another employee, and shattering the building to pieces. Six other workmen were in the building at the time of the explosion, but they miraculously escaped unhurt. The engineer's head was taken completely off and thrown several feet. He was a young man and had been recently married. The building was a large frame. The boiler had been in use for a long time and was worn out.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*, June 20.

Fatal Affray in West Springfield, Mass.—Justin Terry and wife, of West Springfield, Mass., got into an altercation on the 24th ult., when the latter struck him on the head with a hatchet, and finished by drowning him in the Connecticut river. Jealousy on the part of the husband was the cause of the difficulty. Both were intoxicated at the time. The woman is under arrest.

The Nominations at Washington.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Washington correspondent has the following notice of the reception of the Baltimore nominations at the Federal city:—"Washington yesterday and to-day, (June 24th) has been the centre of intense political excitement, which fully culminated in the nominations made last evening at Baltimore. The friends of Douglas here—and there is an immense number of them—were enthusiastic over his nomination beyond description, while it must be confessed that the hasty action of the Seceders and the ticket which they have nominated, called forth strange comment from even its devoted friends. Several southern Senators have expressed the opinion that in the event of the acceptance of Breckinridge, (doubted very much at present) the ticket will run poorly. Gov. Brown of Mississippi, is understood to have stated that it is a 'namby pamby affair,' and will run very poorly in the South. But I could fill columns of the Inquirer in giving you the speculations rife about the hotels and streets of Washington to-day."

Dr. Cahill, in a letter to the Dublin *Telegraph*, speaks of the generosity of Irish servant girls here in sending money to their relatives in the old country. He has visited the different offices in New York for the transmission of money to Ireland, and from the statistics thus obtained estimates that during the year 1859 the Irish servant girls now working in that city and Brooklyn have sent home to their parents, brothers and sisters the enormous sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

New Invention.—Jacob S. Steiner, of St. Louis, has, after four years labor, constructed a sewing machine particularly adapted to embroidery and the making of button holes. The machine is very small, and works nicely and neatly. It is quite ingeniously got up, and in a manner greatly differing from anything else of the sort. The inventor has just secured a patent, and is likely to derive much benefit from his invention.

The Great Eastern.—"A bully boat and a bully crew." The Great Eastern is built of iron, ten water-tight compartments, and of double walls. Her measurement is about 23,000 tons. In length she is 692 feet, in depth about 60 feet, in breadth 83 feet, and across her paddle boxes 114 feet. Her weight is about 30,000 tons. She carries seven masts, on which may be spread 42,000 square yards of canvas; in her rigging was used 79 tons of hemp rope and 30 tons of mixed wire and hemp. She carries 16 anchors, weighing from one to seven tons each, and 100 fathoms of chain cable. Her paddle-wheels are 56 feet in diameter, and a ponderous shaft of 160 feet in length and 60 tons in weight, moves a screw with a diameter of 24 feet. The engines which drive these wheels and screw have a united power of about 12,000 horses, or 57,500 men, a force sufficient for all the machinery of Manchester. Her full consumption of coal is about 250 tons a day. When fully manned she requires 4,000 men, and can carry 4,000 passengers of the usual distribution of first, second and third class; or as a transport ship, she could take 10,000 troops.

TERRIBLE STORM IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

THE COUNTRY LAID WASTE FOR MILES.

On Friday morning, June 8th, about 3 o'clock, our country was visited by a storm of wind and rain, attended with some hail, which, from its appalling effects, has surpassed any other previous one in the history of Kansas.

At Osawatamie, the wind blew a perfect tornado, though not attended with so disastrous consequences as at Stanton, Indianapolis, and the country, though several buildings were blown down. The south side of the brick cottage of David R. Coleman was blown out, and his mother considerably hurt in escaping from the falling building. The kitchen to the dwelling of Thomas Sutherland was blown down; occupied by the wife of Amos Alderman.

The glass front of Conant's branch store was blown in, and a number of articles broken, by blowing from the shelves, and from the timbers striking on every side, while the dust and splinters were flying in every quarter, completely blinding to the eyes, and filling shelves of dry goods with dust. The chimney off the same, the sign board, while the several stove-pipes and sign from Mr. Geer's hotel were sent dancing in the air; the sign only to alight in the most possibly inconvenient place for keeping a hotel, an open buggy.

The chimneys from the houses of L. D. Williams, Esq., and Judge Tator, were blown off, Hugh Laughland's house blown several feet from the ground, and a number of other buildings were moved from their foundations. The windows of a number of houses were blown in, and some of our citizens sought the open doors, in preference to the chances of being crushed by falling buildings. We cannot depict the terrible scene which, between the lurid flashes of lightning, was everywhere discernable. The storm roared, hissed and howled adown the Osage and its timbered banks, while in town the wind whistled past, bearing slabs, sticks, stones, pieces of glass, and clouds of dust, in promiscuous confusion, all hurled with the velocity of a hurricane.

But in the adjacent county were the results more fatal. The north door of Abraham Holliday's house, situated some two miles southwest of Osawatomie, was blown open, the house filled with wind, and was torn to pieces, and the wife of Mr. Holliday was immediately killed. Rev. Mr. Carruth's house roof was blown off, and the fence blown down in the entire vicinity.

At Indianapolis the house of A. Hunt, Esq., was blown down. Himself, his wife and another lady were inmates. The ladies escaped unhurt, but Mr. Hunt, we regret to learn, was badly bruised. A gentleman who has just passed through there informs us that he saw several other buildings that were completely riddled and torn down. From Stanton we have appalling news. We lean that Dr. W. C. Baker and his son Morrill, and a Mr. Kinkead were all killed by the falling of houses, and that the storehouse of B. J. Jurd was blown to the ground.

These are among the particulars we have thus far gleaned, but we have no doubt that other localities have suffered terribly, as rumors reach us of one or two other losses of life. In all this storm but little rain fell, and some little hail; but parched nature still yearns for more of the former, while we have had enough of the latter. If the country be obliged to endure such another storm our people should be provided with better dwellings.

Since putting the above in type, we learn that two of Mr. Baker's children were killed by the falling house.

The barn of Thomas Roberts, Esq., was blown down, and the roof from Esquire Updegraff's house was blown off.

The family of Mr. Woollard, near Bundy's, were buried in the ruins of their house, and were released by their neighbors.—*Southern Kansas Herald*, June 9.

WESTERN NEWS.

The California mail arrived on Tuesday evening, bringing regular files of our exchanges. We have San Francisco dates till the 28th ult., and Sacramento and Placerville dates till the 30th; Carson Valley papers same date.

West Walker River Indians.—The residents at West Walker River have also sent a dispatch to Gen. Clarke for assistance. They say: "The undersigned, resident at West Walker River, pray for assistance for the protection of our lives and properties, there being several settlements in this valley, and between four and five thousand head of stock. The Indians are already committing depredations, and we have no means of defense. The dispatch further states, in brief, the fears of the settlers, and asks that a company of U. S. troops be sent to assistance.

Exciting News from Monoville.—From the telegraphic dispatches in the San Francisco papers of the 4th, we extract the following: "Monoville, June 3rd.—Information has just been received that the Indians have commenced depredations upon this settlement. A party of miners, prospecting, were attacked at Owen river, and three of the party killed; the fourth escaped badly wounded. The dispatch then goes on to state to the following effect: That great fears were entertained for the safety of the emigrants near Tulare and Merced, who could not possibly know of the Indian outbreak, and would therefore be off their guard. It was also feared that the Indians, being routed in the north, would fall back upon the settlement in great force. Efforts were being made to organize two companies of volunteers, numbering from eighty to one hundred each; but as they were without arms or ammunition, they prayed Gen. Clarke to forward them 500 stand of arms, five thousand rounds of ammunition and a company of his dragoons.

It will be remembered by our readers, that according to the last Carson Valley news published by us, a general engagement was expected to take place on the 3rd or 4th of June. This expectation it appears, however, was not realized, as the Indians, true to their long established mode of warfare, would not engage in an open field fight.

The following telegraphic news is published in the Sacramento *Union*:

"On Saturday, June 2d, Colonel Hays sent out a scouting party of forty-five men, who, when near the scene of the former fight with the Ormsby party, were attacked by the Indians and pursued till near camp, where they made a stand. They were speedily reinforced by two companies of Volunteers and one of Regulars, when a sharp running fight commenced, which lasted nearly three hours. In the first charge, Captain Story, of the Virginia Rifles, fell, it is feared, mortally wounded, the ball entering about three inches under his left arm, ranging a little under his shoulder blade. Two of his men, named Cameron and Phelps, were killed, and private Hasey, of the Nevada Rifles, wounded; also four of the regulars wounded. The fight resulted in the Indians being driven back, with a loss of twenty to twenty-five killed, judging from the number of bodies found and the number of lost horses taken.

"On the 5th it was found that the Indians had crossed the mouth of the Truckee, which feeds Mud Lake from Pyramid, and retreated over the roughest country ever seen toward the Goose Mountains in the north. Colonel Hays, with three others, left in a scout and found their camp deserted, evidently in great haste. On the following morning (Wednesday), with about three hundred horse, he swam the Truckee with the troops, and took their trail. After some twenty-five miles' travel through almost impregnable canons and over the roughest mountains, he abandoned the chase and returned to camp. About twelve o'clock at night, one man named W. S. Allen, who was in advance as a spy, was killed by a party of some seven or eight Indians and completely stripped of everything before the balance of the party came up. The volunteers were to move back to Williams', leaving the regulars at Pyramid Lake. Captain Stewart had selected an eligible site for a post on Winnemucca's camp ground, at the confluence of the two Truckees."

Capt. Story died of his wound on the evening of the 7th ult.

The formal and final interment of Major Ormsby took place at Carson City on the 9th ultimo, attended by the military and citizens.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* states that Col. Snowden passed through Genoa, Carson Valley, on the 14th ult., en route to Sacramento with the remains of his gallant but unfortunate son, killed at Pyramid Lake. A man just in from the old battle ground, reported that the bodies of forty-three who fell in the first fight were found and buried.

Col. Lander's Road Party, consisting of about 50 men, at last dates, were at Honey Lake.

A letter from Virginia City, dated on the 16th, states that a courier had just arrived at that place, bringing the intelligence that three hundred Indians, under command of Young Winnemucca, were within rifle shot of Col. Lander's camp, and that he was momentarily expecting an attack from them.

On the 18th, the regulars were still at Pyramid. No Indians ventured in sight, but their tracks were observed as being around occasionally. They were skulking in every direction, and likely to be on the alert for any small parties. Some men who accompanied the pony out had not been heard from.

A small company consisting of ten or a dozen individuals, who were engaged on a prospecting tour in the Black Rock country, were surprized recently by a large body of Indians, supposed to amount to three hundred, near Deep Hole Springs, on the desert between Honey Lake Valley and the Humboldt river. The party seized their horses, and started off on the desert, leaving their waggons in the possession of the Indians. They reached Honey Lake Valley after having passed two days entirely without food of any sort, and in the greatest apprehension of being cut off. Upon the receipt of the news, Colonel Lander called on his party for volunteers to go with him against the hostiles—about two-thirds of his men promptly responded to his call. Young Winnemucca commands the Indians and was recognized by one of the men of the party attacked, while endeavoring to decoy them into an ambush.

A Mr. Adams, one of three brothers having a ranch on Susan River, Honey Lake Valley, was killed by the Indians on the 18th. He was shot through the heart.

The Territorial Enterprise of June 30th, says:—Recent intelligence from Honey Lake Valley indicates that the Indians in the vicinity and to the north and east of that place, are resolutely bent on mischief. The Pitt River, Smoke Creek and other tribes in that quarter, joined perhaps, by portions of the Pah Utahs, seem disposed to keep up their predatory and murderous attacks on the whites.

A *fracas* took place in Carson City on the 29th ult., between Theodore Winters and J. F. Rogers. Winters threw a tobacco cutter at Rogers, who immediately drew his revolver. Winters rushed upon his antagonist, and in the struggle, Rogers fired four shots, three of which took effect on Winters' hands. After some trouble, the bystanders separated the belligerents, when each went to his own house. The affair did not end here, however, for shortly afterwards Winters, armed with a rifle and pistol, presented himself before Rogers' house and threatened to kill him; and as an earnest of his intention, he fired one bullet through the door of the house. By this time Marshal Blackburn made his appearance and stopped further hostilities. Winters was afterwards arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Cradlebaugh on complaint of Rogers, and taken before the court. He refused to be disarmed, and being apparently frantic from the effects of passion and liquor, the Judge allowed him to depart in the custody of the Marshal to appear before him and answer the complaint after he had regained a greater degree of mental composure.

The *Enterprise* of July 7th states that Col. Lander returned on the 30th, having penetrated the Indian country nearly to Granite Creek, on the edge of the Second Desert. When three days out they met the savages in force, and had a skirmish with them, during which a young man named Painter, of Honey Lake Valley, was mortally wounded on the first fire. The Indians occupied a strong position, but on being pursued by the whites, fled, and could not again be brought to engage them, though every effort was made by the latter to effect that result. They even abandoned, without any show of resistance, a rocky hill they had fortified, near a spring, on the edge of an extensive meadow. This spot is one of their noted haunts, and was named Painter's Valley, in honor of the young man killed.

Subsequently several Indians were killed in a succession of skirmishes that followed, but they could not be brought to a stand, being shot while seeking to escape amongst the rocks. "Indian Jim," one of the murderers of Adams in Honey Lake Valley, was recognized, run down and killed. The horse of an Indian scout was also taken, the rider having abandoned him and fled to the rocks. Col. L. attempted on several occasions to get an interview with Win-ne-mec-ca, laying aside his arms at one time and entering his lines with a flag. The Indians, however, always retired, crying out that they wanted "heap fight."

Another Rumored Massacre.—There was a rumor at Carson, on the 6th inst., to the effect that a detachment of U. S. troops had, on the 2nd July, found the

bodies of 7 white men amongst some trees at a point some 20 miles south-east of Pyramid Lake, and between that place and Beckland's ranch. They were stripped of their clothing, and though lately killed so mutilated that they could not be recognized. The report needs confirmation.

TROOPS.—Company B, 4th Dragoons, Lieut. D. D. Perkins commanding, arrived in Carson City on the 4th inst. They were to remain a few days, when they would leave and return to Camp Floyd.

Smith and Stoddard's company arrived at Carson City on the 10th. They saw but one Indian on the whole route.

The legality of Judge Cradlebaugh's Court in Carson is doubted by some of the citizens there, hence the *Territorial Enterprise* has published sec. 4, chap. 62 of the laws of Utah.

COL. MUSSER'S SUCCESS.

It will be remembered by our readers that the citizens of Carson Valley, some time since, chose one J. J. Musser as their delegate to Washington. He was to represent their grievances and procure for them a Territorial government. The *Enterprise* echoed the sanguine anticipations of the Carsonians as to the result of his labors at the capitol. We have now to condole with the citizens of *Nevada Territory* that the labors of their delegate have not been more successful in emancipating them from the "thraldom of the terribly despotic government of Utah." But we advise them to take comfort, they have companions in trouble, many sections of our common country have been sorely disappointed in the proceedings of the past session of Congress.

Col. Musser, in the following letter presents his views in relation to his want of success. The letter is addressed to the editors of the *Territorial Enterprise*, and through them to his constituents:

"WASHINGTON, May 21, 1860.

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have now been at Washington over four months using my best exertions for the organization of Nevada. The meeting of Congress during the last two months has only confirmed the opinion that I had formed during the first two months of my sojourn here. It seems impossible to perfect such an organization as the people of Nevada desire. There is far too much of politics in the present Congress to think of carrying out any measure of benefit to a people who are situated so far remote from the Federal Capitol, and especially a people who can have no voice, and but little influence in making the next President. If you will remember for a moment that the question of Squatter or Popular Sovereignty, Intervention or Non-Intervention, has caused a split or secession, in, or from, the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, and that the same result is most likely to follow the re-assembling of that body at Baltimore,—and then refer to the debates of Congress during its present session, in proof that the same cause of dissention exists in the one, as in the other, and that our only hopes can be based in an union of sentiment in regard to Territories by the Democratic party, or a waving of the entire question so far as our Territory is concerned, you will readily discover on what a slender thread hangs all our hopes. Bills have been reported by Grow, Rep., Chairman of the House Committee, for the organization of Nevada, Idahoe, Dacotah, Chippeway and Arizona. The Republicans had the majority or the command, therefore reported such bills as they pleased, embodying so much of the doctrines of the prohibitionists that it was foolish to offer the bill. But this was not all, Thayer, of Mass., opposed the bills. He is republican, but was backed by the democrats, and when he moved to lay the bills on the table the motion was sustained. The next day when the bills were urged, Thayer again moved to indefinitely postpone them, which was carried. Thus you see we have no hopes from the Republican quarter; the facts are simply these: if the House originates a bill, even should it pass it must have so much of prohibition in it, that the Senate will be sure to kill it—and on the other hand if the Senate originates a bill they will have so much of protection in it that the republicans in the House will be sure to defeat it. It is in vain for me to say that ours is not the field on which to battle on this slavery question. They answer me that they are convinced, ours never can become a slave State, (so say Democrats and republicans) but that the principle is the same, and for principle they contend. God help Nevada, when our law makers say that as a matter of principle they will sacrifice the interest & personal safety of fifty thousand good and loyal people, who have waited patiently so long for some legal protection, and the rapidly developing interest of a country the stands unparaleled in the history of the world in its mineral resources, to the miserable hobby, "pro and con" of political aspirants and demagogues.

"Neither party will unite on a bill, therefore I do not think it possible to effect an organization at this session of Congress. Many of the leading men in Congress advise us to organize a Government of our own as did Oregon, and Iowa when she belonged to Michigan, and express it as their belief that there never will be another Territory organized on the old system. Thayer, of Massachusetts, gives as a reason for resisting the bills of Grow's, that he is opposed to organizing any more Territories; and says that the only true system is to create small Districts, and let the people organize their own government, Congress admitting a delegate from each District. He further says that he will try to have Jefferson and Nevada organized in that way, which would give us some chance. Members of Congress tell me that Nevada will be organized next term,—that then the question of Territorial organizations will not be so dangerous to political parties, since after the nominations are made and the canvass is had, the party in power will be willing to take hold of the question, and dispose of it satisfactorily to the people.

"They say (and perhaps it is true) that this is the worst session possible to carry out our wishes, as there are too many and varied influences now at work in Congress to allow any measure being successful that contains the least pretext on which to found a political question. All parties, factions and fractions of parties think that they are vulnerable enough now, without placing additional weapons in the hands of the enemy, by endorsing a bill that touches in the most remote degree the miserable question of slavery. Had the democrats at Charleston nominated a candidate and had all things gone on harmoniously, then, perhaps, some two or three Territories might have been organized. But it would have been doubtful even then. Now I believe it impossible. I think Congress will adjourn about the last of June. Time is short, but I shall remain here until the last vestige of hope is gone.

"If Congress does not do something for us this session, my candid opinion is that we had better go to work, organize a government, and ask for admission as a State, as soon as we have sufficient population. There is a strong disposition now in Congress to repeal the Organic Act of Utah; but if that is done there would still be trouble in creating other governments within the bounds of the same Territory.

"There are men here who would like to have our country annexed to the State of California, but I cannot for a moment endorse that measure, believing as I do that it would be contrary to the wishes of the people, and would leave them in a condition about as unsatisfactory as that in which they are now placed. Many of the people of California, think their State too large already, and are desirous of cutting off the Lower Counties, therefore I cannot see the propriety of adding to that State a district of country divided by an almost impassable barrier in the winter season.

"You can expect me back about the last of July, when I shall be most happy to confer with the people in regard to the course proper to be pursued. With my best regards to all,

"I remain, your obd't servant,

"J. J. MUSSER"

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone gave notice of another loan of half a million sterling for the China war.

Three hundred and seventy-two houses have been built in Kingstown, a suburb of Dublin, within three years, and eighty more are going up; good evidence of Ireland's present prosperity.

It is said (in the London Catholic journals) that King Victor Emanuel has contracted a private marriage with a person of very low origin.

A London Catholic journal proposes that Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the English border counties, raise a cavalry regiment (of Catholics) for the service of the Pope.

Lord Fortescue has subscribed two hundred dollars to the Garibaldi "fund," in London—he has been so "moved by the reports of the execrable tyranny and atrocious cruelties of the King of Naples.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government intended to furnish ships to survey the Northern seas, in connection with the project for a telegraph cable via Iceland to America.

The London *Times* says the government will propose to commence the fortifications and other works of defence immediately, and the commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole may be absorbed in twenty-five years. The *Times* adds—Our present expenditure is enormous, and we must escape in some way or other. Simply to disband and disarm might inspire contempt and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at best a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may enable us to rest from our labor and recruit our finances.

The London *Star*, on the other hand, says it cannot for a moment believe the British public will acquiesce in so monstrous a scale, the carrying out of which will only prepare the way for a still more formidable appropriation of the public moneys for similar objects and equally pretexts.

On the 12th ult., in the Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that in order to afford shelter to persons claiming the protection of the British flag, the Admiralty had been directed to station a ship of war at Messina, another at Marsala, another at Palermo and four in the Bay of Naples. He understood that an envoy was on his way from Naples to Paris and London, and government would not hesitate to express to him those feelings with which they, in common with every person throughout the country, had regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo, which were really a disgrace to the present age. He believed that the government of Naples had appealed to its foreign allies to guarantee possession of the Two Sicilies to the Neapolitan crown, but Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that the French government had arrived at a similar determination. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British government was on such a matter. It was the fault of governments like those of Naples and Rome, that when their cruelties drove their subjects to revolt, they appealed to friendly Powers for assistance to put an end to the authors and instigators of the revolution, forgetting that they themselves were the authors and instigators of them.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE.—There is a rumor abroad about the forthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. German newspapers, solemn always and full of erudition, inform us that all the particulars of this union have long been determined—arranged, in fact, at the time of the nuptials of our Princess Royal with young Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It was then settled, we are given to understand, that there should be a "double marriage" between the royal families of Great Britain and Hohenzollern; such double marriage as was seriously contemplated a century ago by the then monarchs of England and Prussia, but unfortunately broken off at the eleventh hour, to the great grief of a certain Crown Prince Frederick, no less than of his latest British biographer. Indeed, history tells us that German Princes have always been very fond of arranging these cross-alliances, as we might call them; and that it is owing to the principle which they involve, that the whole of European royalty is, at the present moment, one vast family of brothers, sisters and cousins. The Emperor Napoleon is, we believe, the only monarch of the western world not directly related to this august family; though even he, by means of more or less distant courtship, is somewhat drawn towards the mystic circle. With this single exception, if it is such, the whole of the royal houses of Europe form but one family, all the members of which are blood relations. The stock or root of this family is in Germany—the "fatherland" pre-eminently—and it is there, apparently, that a continual desire is felt more and more to unite the branches of this tree, more and more to engraft like on like. The title of courtesy of "Mon frere," by which European sovereigns address each other, is to become ultimately a complete reality. —*London Spectator.*

HEENAN TO FIGHT AGAIN.—The London *Sporting Life* says that immediately after the settlement between Sayers and Heenan, "Bob Brettle, on the part of Sam Hurst, the Statesbridge Infant, challenged Heenan to fight for £200 a side and the champion's belt, and placed £25 in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, making in all £50 now down on the "Infant's" behalf. The challenge was at once accepted by Heenan, who covered the money deposited. Articles are to be drawn up immediately, and forwarded to Bob Brettle, at Birmingham, for signature, and the new opponents are to fight within six months. Much curiosity has been created as to the probable destination of the belt, and some uneasiness has been expressed at the idea of its crossing the Atlantic. As our readers are aware, Heenan will have to hold the trophy against all comers for a period of three years; and should the match between him and Hurst not go on, or should the authorities prevent the "mill," the Benicia Boy will be at liberty to take the belt to America on depositing $100, its intrinsic value, in the hands of the public stakeholder, returning to fight in this country."

COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE—FRANCE AND RUSSIA LEAGUED AGAINST ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"I don't delight in playing the part of an alarmist, but I will never take upon myself the responsibility of suppressing the truth from the fear of being taken for one. It is within my knowledge that one of the Emperor's most intimate councillors lately said, in the hearing of several people, these words: 'We are on the point of twisting the neck of England on the Oriental question!' What this very stretched metaphor may mean exactly, I do not pretend to say. But this I do well remember, that so long ago as the peace of Villafranca, which the English press denounced with a severity entirely justified by the now recognized event of its utter failure, the unavowed organs of the French Government were continually hinting that revenge would be taken on England in the East. This idea has lately been ventilated with a renewed impetus. Everybody expects that the text of M. de Lavalette's speech to the Sultan, which must come out within a few hours, will be alarming, and will disclose a policy concerted with Russia such as England cannot, in all likelihood, approve of. I am far from saying that a *casus belli* is likely to arise. On the contrary, I think that every move of the Imperial policy with regard to England is nicely calculated with a view not to overstep the bounds of her patience. To thwart, to check, and if possible to humiliate England, but at the same time to presume upon our undoubted love of peace, and our especial desire to be friendly with the French nation, and to bring every question to this issue:—Is it worth your while to make war about it?—such are the tactics which have been going on for years, and will continue to go on, so that the *onus* of declaring war, if ever such an extremity should arise, may always be thrown upon us. At the present moment, I have good reason to believe that Russia and France are agreed about certain schemes in the East, to an extent little dreamt by many politicians. My informants go so far as to say, but of course I cannot repeat such serious news without reserve, that France and Russia have made up their minds to a partition of Turkey; that they mean to offer England a share; and that if she refuses what is offered upon their terms, they will, in the French phrase, *passer outre*, i. e., go on in their own way without her. I may possibly have fallen to-day upon an exaggerated vein of information, but I make no doubt that in one form or other the 'Eastern question' will very speedily eclipse the Italian one."

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice, by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy by the French troops was completed. Marshal Vaillant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It was stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and Lamoriciere had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the Papal government continued very unsatisfactorily, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan until the 15th of July.

Cardinal Wiseman is about to leave Rome for Madrid, in order to ask pecuniary aid for the Pope from Queen Isabella. He will arrive just as her Majesty receives the Morocco indemnity money.

Professor Belli, one of the most eminent natural philosophers and mathematicians in Italy, has died at Pavia.

A circular of the Sardinian government to the great Powers is about to be published, expressing a fear of conspiracy for the overthrow of the state of things in Central Italy and for the restoration of the exiled Prince.

Father Gianolio, one of the contributors to the *Campanile* of Turin, has been arrested by order of the king of Sardinia.

AN ARCHBISHOP DEPOSED BY THE POPE.—The Archbishop of Florence, who chanted a mass in honor of the king of Sardinia, on the occasion of his recent visit to the annexed provinces of Italy, has been deprived of his office by the Pope, and cursed.

NAPOLEON AIDING AN ARCHBISHOP.—Louis Napoleon has interceded with the King of Sardinia in behalf of the Archbishop of Pisa, who has been arrested, and is about to be brought to trial for refusing to receive the King in his Cathedral, when on the same tour. It appears as if the Italian prelates are in a troublesome and difficult position between the Pope and the King.

GERMANY.

A correspondent of the London *Leader* says that the presence of Victor Emanuel cleared the streets of Bologna of the priests quick as Saint Patrick cleared Ireland of the "genus reptile."

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter states that the Spanish cabinet will avoid the diplomatic dangers of the Italian question if possible.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

The Wiener *Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st of July, at which period the five existing departments of the central government, which were entrusted with the organization of Hungary, are to be abolished.

RUSSIA.

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia contemplates visiting Paris.

The general enfranchisement of the serfs will take place next autumn. For the two following years they will remain in a transition state towards freedom, and at the end of that period they will be completely emancipated.

The principal measures proposed for the emancipation of the serfs have been adopted by a majority of the deputies and nobles, and a general enfranchisement will be realized next autumn.

INDIA.

The cholera was raging in India.

The residence of the ex-king of Oude, near Calcutta, has been destroyed by fire. His majesty lost property valued at five lacs of rupees, as well as his crown jewels, just restored to him.

AUSTRALIA.

Much alarm has been occasioned at Sydney by the report that the Governor General had, in his official capacity, "stopped payment." It appears that the Legislature had neglected to make necessary appropriations for the support of the Government, and the Chief Executive officer had declined to exercise a power which was not conferred upon him by the Constitution. The Governor's action seems to be intended as a rebuke to the Legislature on account of extravagant expenditures.

An idea of the extent of business carried on at Melbourne may be formed from the fact that for the week ending the 17th of March, the amount of revenue collected at the port was $124,000.

The popular excitement relative to the Snowy river gold field has somewhat abated. The utmost confidence was, however, felt in the unprecedented richness of the diggings, and the precious metal was arriving in large quantities.

The Cooma mail had been robbed by men with blackened faces. The passengers were stripped naked and bound to trees.

At New Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops at Zearnaka. Several engagements, with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

CHINA.

It is reported that the ultimatum was again sent to the Chinese without a demand for indemnity.

It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese.

It is understood that in any event no blockade will be enforced south of the Gulf of Peebule.

The rebels near Canton were causing great injury to the trade.

PREACHING IN CANTON.—Rev. T. L. Turner, an English missionary in Canton, writes thus:—"Besides speaking well of my fellow-laborers, I am happy to be able to tell you that the facilities for propagating Christian truth here are almost as great as could be desired. In the open places of this large city the preacher can proclaim the glad tidings to listening crowds, and everywhere he finds persons willing to converse about 'the new doctrine.' We can erect chapels, and hearers will come to them; we can collect children into schools; our hospitals are evidently popular, and our books eagerly received. The country round, thickly dotted with towns and villages, is open to us; and in his excursions the missionary generally meets with civility and an attentive hearing. There are opportunities here which may easily induce a young man to prefer laboring among these teeming myriads, to adding one more to the thousands of Gospel ministers at home.

Married:

In Mill Creek Ward, G. S. L. County, on the 17th inst., by Elder A. P. Rockwood, Mr. JOHN TURNBOW, of Davis Co., and Miss SARAH ELIZABETH HORN, of this city.

Died:

On the 30th ult., in this city, CHRISTINA MARIA, daughter of Stephen and Martha Hunter, aged one year and three months.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., EDMUND TATTERSALL. He was a native of England; had lived beyond the four score years of the psalmist, and was in every respect beloved by those who knew him. Of his eighty-six years and five months, seven years were spent in the prisons of France. He was one of the victims to the policy of the First Napoleon, which made the land respond to the big blue sea in imprisonments and reprisal. The old man died in good spirits. He felt that he had about lived out his time. As an old soldier his friends paid him the honors of a martial passage to the grave. The martial band was in attendance, and, had it been a general of brigade no more enthusiasm could have been manifested.

Advertisements.

U. S. HORSES AT AUCTION!

ON Monday, the 23d inst., will be sold at Public Auction, at CAMP FLOYD, for cash, to the highest bidder, Ten U. S HORSES, suitable for farming purposes, but unfit for the mounted service of the army.

P. T. TURNLEY,
July 11,1860. 47-2t Capt. Q. M. Master Dept.

Strayed Cow.

I HAVE in my possession, at South Weber Ward, Davis Co., a bright red & white spotted COW, six year old; no mark; branded M on left side. The owner is requested to prove property, and take her away.

45-4t ROBERT WATTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce that they have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership in the business of butchers and general traders.

GEORGE BAILEY.
DAVID W. DAVIES.

G. S. L. City, July 19.h 1860.

The business of butcher and general trader will still be continued at the old stand in Main Street, half block north of Emigration Street, under the name of George Bailey. I have agreed to pay all debts contracted by the firm of Bailey & Davies prior to the 19 h day of July, A. D. 1860. I hope, by my usual prompt attention to business, to still receive the patronage of my friends and the public at large.

48-tf. GEORGE BAILEY.

Now for Premiums at the Fair!

A. J. & B. F. STEWART,

HAVING bought one-half interest of the Nail Factory and Machine Shops, at Payson, known as the Sabin, Beebe & Co's Nail Factory, are now doing business in said factory under the name, firm and style of Sabin, Beebe, Stewart & Co., are prepared to fill orders for nails at 25 cents per pound, also to finish any article in the waggon, carriage, cabinet, chair and blacksmith shops, on short notice and at reasonable prices. Call and examine for yourselves. They will take in exchange for nails and other manufactured articles, cattle, horses, mules, wheat, oats, barley and corn at the highest market prices.

P. S.—We have already supplied samples to the amount of 50,000 lbs. 48 3t.

Something New Down Street!

ROBERT MARTIN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an ICE CREAM Saloon, and EATING HOUSE, where he keeps on hand a good article of Ice Cream and Summer Drinks, Pies, Cakes, &c., also luncheon and meals on reasonable terms.

Good accommodation for a number of boarders.

Produce taken in the absence of money.

R. MARTIN.
Next door north of J. Wells, Cutler.

P. S.—All those in debt to me for Beef, Butter, Eggs, &c., please call and settle. 48-4t.

NEWSPAPER & BOOK AGENCY.

THE undersigned, having been requested by the principal publishing firms of New York, as also by numerous citizens here to establish a

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AGENCY

in this Territory, begs to inform the reading public that he is prepared to receive and forward subscriptions for any Paper, Magazine or Book published in the United States or in England. Prices the same as the Publishing Offices.

It is deemed proper to state that, in response to the solicitations of the undersigned, he has received the assurance from the largest publishing firm in New York, that the Postmaster there will have a special mail bag made up for Great Salt Lake City exclusively, which will avoid the delay, &c., en route, heretofore matters of great annoyance and loss. With this assurance in the East, and with the patronage of the citizens of the Territory, the undersigned will give his best attention to the orders that may be entrusted to him, and hopes to see remedied, in some measure, the confusion, irregularity and losses of mail matter. T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

Offices—First House west of Tabernacle, G. S. L. City.

Publishers in the States are invited to forward to the above address Catalogues and Bills for distribution. 48-tf

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!

AT COST!

AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS

TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

Great Salt Lake City, March 29, 1860 48-tf

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY,

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS,

AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.

25-tf E. C. & Co.

SEALED BIDS

WILL be received at the office of the A. A. Q. M., at Fort Bridger, U. T., for the cutting and delivery on or before the 30th of October next, of the fuel required at the post during the ensuing winter (say 500 cords).

The fuel to be of good merchantable quality, cedar or pine, free from limbs, and cut of such lengths as will admit of its being compactly corded.

The A. A. Q. M. reserves the right of requiring the fuel to be cut on the Government lands on Black's Fork, south of the post.

The person or persons to whom the contract shall be awarded, to give bond with good and sufficient security for the true and faithful performance of the contract.

The bids endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wood Contract," will be opened at the office of the A. A. Q. M., at Fort Bridger, on the 31st July, 1860.

F. S. ARMISTEAD,
2nd Lt. 10th Infy., A. A. Q. M.
Fort Fillger, U. T., June 25, 1860. 46-3t

WOOL-CARDING.

THE undersigned, having procured to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

HOUTZ & BRINGHURST.
Springville, Utah Co. 39-tf

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

STRAYS.

CAME into my enclosure some time ago, a speckled STEER about four years old, branded S on each hip: also, another speckled STEER, about four years old, banded J on left flank. The owner or owners are requested to prove property and pay charges.

47-2t TITUS MOUSLEY, State Road.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A. MERRILL, HATTER,

HAS on hand Ladies' Black Beaver Riding HATS. Gents' Otter, Black Felt, & Napped Beaver HATS, and other styles and varieties.

17th Ward, one block east of Union Square. 45-3m

DRUG STORE AT OGDEN!

I WISH to notify everybody that I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

Patent and Botanic Medicines; Tobacco and Brandy; also, a superior article of Ale and Beer, which I offer at G. S. L. City prices.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Call at Widow Clark's, opposite Tithing Office.

OCTAVE URSENBACH.
Ogden City, July 6, 1860. 47-3t

Selected Poetry.

LADY GOLDEN.

BY MRS. C. H. GILDERSLEEVE.

Lady Golden sweeps the pavement
With her rustling moire antique—
Silken blooms and dainty laces
Kiss the beauty on her cheek.

India cashmeres wrap my lady,—
Cashmeres lured across the sea;
Gold they cost, enough to gladden
Darling Mellanie and me.

Lady Golden trails her velvets—
Palest mauve, with diamonds bright;
But my darling wears a vesture
Haloed by a purer light.

And her raiment gathers glory
From the richness of her soul;
Angels drape her spirit daily
With the purest glowing stole.

Lady Golden drops her eyelids
Like a star of sunlight faint,
And in passing folds her velvets
Closer, lest they touch my saint.

On the softest velvet cushions
Kneels my Lady Golden down,
And beneath the solemn midnight
Prays to wear the Christian crown.

But before her gazing spirit,
All the seraphs in the skies
Seem to wear my darling's tresses—
Look from Mellanie's sweet eyes.

Gladly would my Lady Golden
Give her gems, and silks, and lace—
Take of poverty its burden—
Just to wear my darling's face.

Gleanings.

The Arab's Wonder.—An English traveller describes the speechless amazement with which a wild Arab chief of the desert watched, in a tent near Cairo, the development of a photograph of the great Sphinx. When the features of the mysterious sculpture were revealed on the glass, the Arab turned to his companion, and, pointing to the photographer, exclaimed, "He is the eldest son of Satan."

I told you so.—An old lady who was in the habit of declaring, after the occurrence of any unusual event, that she had predicted it, was one day cleverly "sold" by her worthy spouse, who, like many others we wot of, had got tired of hearing her eternal "I told you so." Rushing into the house, breathless with excitement, he dropped into his chair, elevated his hands, and exclaimed: "Oh! wife! wife! wife! what—what—do you think? The old cow has gone and eat up our grindstone!" The old lady was ready, and hardly waiting to hear the last word, she screamed out at the top of her lungs: "I told you so! I told you so! You always would let it stand out of doors!"

Selling an Artis.—Mr. W. is one of our most popular artists and draughtsmen. Not long since, while busily at work, he was interrupted by a rough looking customer, with—"Be you Mr. W., the painter?" "I am, sir." "You teach creeters to draw, I believe?" "Yes, sir," replied the artist, who fancied the visitor some wealthy old father. "Do you wish your daughter to take lessons?" "No, sir, not my darter." "Your son, perhaps?" "No, not my son, neither." "Who, then, sir? Not yourself I hope?" "No, not myself; but somebody a darned sight more difficult—a four-year-old mule, I bought the other day. Learn him to draw, and darn me if I don't out pewter and give you the biggest hundred dollars you ever seed." The countryman went down stairs with a hop, skip and jump, closely followed by an old pair of boots, a meerschaum pipe and sundry other moveables.

Varieties.

A lecturer asserts that all bitter things were hot. "No," suggested Brown, "not a *bitter cold* day."

Why should lawyers be classed as members of the feminine gender? Because they are *females*.

You know mock modesty as you do mock turtle, from its being the produce of a calf's head.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.

In these hard times "many a good tall fellow" is always "*short*."

Snickles says that after man was driven from Paradise, it wasn't worth A-dam

Some Irishman proposes to have a wake over the "dead of night."

The edge tool of Philosophy—An axiom.

A Scotch parson praying after a flowery brother had preached, said:—"Oh Lord, bless thy young servant, and in thy wisdom prick him with thy Spirit, and take the wind out of him."

There are two kinds of ambition, that which has a specific object—the ambition of practical men—and that which is general—the ambition of dreamers.

It is much more easy to inspire a passion than a faith. Were beauty but as solicitous of the one as of the other object, she need never fear that her myrtles will change to willows.

If a rich old gentleman has a thought of marrying, let him consider well beforehand what it is that he stands in need of—a wife, an heiress, or a nurse.

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting, he muttered, "I have no desire to see the town burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes."

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-tf AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Baddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.

G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-tf

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!

MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,

A FIRST-CLASS

NAIL MANUFACTORY,

AN EXTENSIVE

MACHINE SHOP

TOGETHER WITH

BLACKSMITHING

in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.

All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.

Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the Mountaineer office. 39-tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

I WILL give constant employment to 20 good boot and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS. 44-tf

Boots, Boots, Boots!

I BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.

40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-tf

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-tf

Home Industry.

THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his stand, opposite Young and Irwin's, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-tf JAS. DOVE.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. **CHARGES REASONABLE.** If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf **CLAUDE.**

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on Second South Street, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.

34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Buggies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH,

37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to Robert Daft's Gunsmith Shop in Main Street, near the Post Office; at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Thursday, the 14th of June, from Providence, Cache Valley, a grey MARE and COLT. The mare's left hip is down; she is branded C R on right shoulder, Spanish brand on left thigh. Colt, chesnut color, white strip down face; one hind leg white. Also, a black Canadian HORSE, lame in left fore foot. Whoever will deliver said animals, or give information of their whereabouts, to C. H. REMMELL, at Providence, Cache Valley, will be rewarded for their trouble. 44-tf

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.

G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860. 38-tf

Fire & Brimstone

A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S Stores, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

Great Reduction!

THE

PURE POTEEN

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the Old Pottery, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

42-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

WHO WANTS GOODS AND PROVISIONS?

WM. NIXON,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

HAVING just opened a Train of well-assorted

GOODS

from the East, now offers all kinds of General Merchandise, together with FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, and other articles needed by the Citizen or Traveller, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash or other good pay.

Cattle, Horses and Mules for sale or exchange.

All kinds of produce bought and sold.

Gold Dust wanted, for which full value will be paid in cash.

Also, at my Store at FAIRFIELD, Camp Floyd, will be found a full supply of General Merchandise and Provisions needed either by citizen, soldier or traveller.

July 6th, 1860. 46-tf WM. NIXON.

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew.*

31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-tf

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair

BONNETS,

With suitable

TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap. Also,

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the

NEW STORE.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

April 25, 1860 36-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

A LARGE AMOUNT

OF

MERCHANDISE

TO BE

SACRIFICED AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

HAVING opened our Establishment on the "Low Price" and "Live and let live" System, the undersigned would call the attention of the people of Utah Territory to their

Choice and Assorted Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Which they are determined to SELL

Cheap for Cash.

If it is your intention to save money in your purchases, call and examine our Stock and Prices, before buying elsewhere, and you will soon be convinced of the truth of our assertion.

☞ *We take pleasure, and consider it no trouble, to show our Goods.*

J. CALISHER & CO.,

Next door to Young and Irwin's,

48-tf MAIN STREET.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and Mountaineer Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

37-tf

A BUGGY FOR SALE.

☞ Enquire at the Mountaineer Office.

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.

Farmington, Davis Co. 13-tf

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portalaca; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.

33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

P. R. ROGERS,

HAVING a good Blacksmith Shop in operation on EAST TEMPLE STREET, east of the Post Office, he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

Remember that he took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last annual Fair, as will be seen by reference to the "Deseret News."

FARRIERY attended to in all its branches.

☞ For References, apply to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, Samuel Snyder, Dustin Amy, Samuel Read, and Editors of Mountaineer. 44 3m

NEW STORE

AT

FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the large and well-selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for flour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Waggons in the Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent to make sales of waggons in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuation of the same.

A. J. STEWART & CO.

Fairfield, U. T., May 6, 1860. 38-tf

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice—the Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jamaica Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantages to consult DR. RICHARDSON.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.

37-tf.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

First house east of the Deseret Store,

4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH.

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

ATTENTION!

Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,

(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

26-6m

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

the extraordinary efficacy of which has been abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.

One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 32-tf

Fashionable Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT

THRALL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at the Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable.